REMARKS

Introduction

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 1-19, 75 and 76 are allowed. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 1-20, 22, 23, 26-31, 34, 35, 40, 41, 47, 49, 52, 54-61, 63, 64, 66, 67, and 69-80 are pending in the application. Claims 20, 34, 35, 40, 52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 71, 72, 77 and 80 have been amended. Claims 32 and 53 have been canceled. No claims have been added. No new matter is being presented. In view of the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all the pending claims are requested.

Entry of this Amendment is proper under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 because the claim amendments: (a) place this application in condition for allowance (for the reasons discussed herein), (b) do not raise any new issues requiring further search and/or consideration (since the amendments amplify issues previously discussed throughout prosecution as indicated in the Final Office Action), (c) present the rejected claims in better form for consideration on appeal (should an appeal be necessary), and (d) are necessary and were not earlier presented because they are made in response to arguments raised in the Final Office Action. Accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above, entry of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

1. Finality Improper

Applicant respectfully submits that the finality of the present Office Action is improper. Applicant has made a bona fide attempt to advance prosecution of this application. However, Applicant's claims and Applicant's arguments were not fully addressed.

In particular, the present rejection of claims 47, 49, 52, 55, 57 and 59 appear to not reflect amendments made to those claims by Applicant in the Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, and it appears that the Examiner has not considered the amendments to these claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the present Office Action fails to comply with proper examination requirements contained in MPEP §706.07, which states that "[t]he examiner should never lose sight of the fact that in every case the

applicant is entitled to a full and fair hearing," and "in making the final rejection...any such grounds relied on...must be clearly developed to such an extent that applicant may readily judge the advisability of an appeal." By not addressing all of the arguments presented in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, Applicant has been denied a full and fair hearing, and is therefore unable to ascertain the advisability of an appeal.

Applicant respectfully requests that the finality of the present Office Action be withdrawn, and if the Examiner's rejection is maintained, a new office action is required that completely addresses all of the limitations recited within the claims, and that completely addresses each and every argument forwarded by Applicant.

2. Rejection under 35 USC §112

Claims 20, 22, 23, 26-31, 34, 40, 41, 47, 49, 52-61, 63-64, 66-67, 69-74 and 77-80 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20

On page 3 of the Final Office Action mailed on August 7, 2008 (hereinafter, "Office Action") the Examiner rejects independent claim 20 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body" is not supported in the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in this claim are adequately supported by the specification.

As stated in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 6, lines 10-25 of the Specification, which describe the generation of a mode signal by the manipulation of a key by a

user. As described therein, in a condition where a display panel has been turned ninety degrees, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed."

As described in Col. 6, lines 20-25, "...the mode control signal is generated by the manipulation of the key by the user" – that is, the user manipulates a key to indicate a rotated state of the screen body, as recited in claim 20, and the controller generates a signal "so as to display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100." *See* Col. 6, lines 20-25.

In addition, the specification describes in Col. 7, lines 25-29 that "[u]nder this condition, the display panel 1100 has been turned, and a mode control signal has been generated by the user. Therefore, the data selection control signal 842 is supplied as a signal showing the pivot enable status."

Thus, while claim 20 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25, and Col. 7, lines 25-29, provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

b. Claims 23 and 26-32

The Examiner rejects dependent claims 23 and 26-32 as failing to comply with the written description requirement "for the same reasons as their respective parent claims." These claims depend from independent claim 20, for which sufficient support is provided to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as described above. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the specification provides sufficient support for claims 23 and 26-32 to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

c. Claims 34 and 40

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects independent claim 34 as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in these claims are adequately supported by the specification, for at least the following reasons.

With respect to "receiving an externally input video signal having a second image" in claim 34 and "receiving an external color component video signal having a second image" in claim 40, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 5, lines 52-58 and Fig. 3. With respect to the other elements of both claims 34 and 40, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 3, lines 51-54, Col. 6, lines 10-25, and Col. 7, lines 45-50, which describe displaying the second image, modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen and displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen, as recited in Applicant's claims 34 and 40.

Thus, while claims 34 and 40 are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 5, lines 52-58, Col. 3, lines 51-54, Col. 6, lines 10-25, and Col. 7, lines 45-50 provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

d. Claim 61, 64 and 67

The Examiner rejects dependent claims 61, 64 and 67 as failing to comply with the written description requirement "for the same reasons as their respective parent claims." These claims depend from independent claim 34, for which sufficient support is provided to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as described above. Accordingly,

applicant respectfully submits that the specification provides sufficient support for claims 61, 64 and 67 to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

e. Claims 41, 63, 66 and 69

The Examiner rejects dependent claims 41, 63, 66 and 69 as failing to comply with the written description requirement "for the same reasons as their respective parent claims." These claims depend from independent claim 40, for which sufficient support is provided to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as described above. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the specification provides sufficient support for claims 41, 63, 66 and 69 to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

f. Claim 35

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects independent claim 35 as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. Specifically, the Examiner states that the limitation "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate a position of the screen body" has no support in the specification.

Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to the amendments to claim 35 made in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008. It appears that the Examiner did not consider these amendments. Applicant fails to see the limitation indicated by the Examiner in the language of claim 35, and thus the grounds for rejection of claim 35 are unclear.

Further, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 3, line 54 through

Col. 4, line 36, which describe a converter to receive externally inputted video signals having a picture, a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate a rotated position of the screen body, and a circuit unit to display the picture of the externally inputted video signals on the screen body and to display the OSD image at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal on the displayed picture, as recited in Applicant's claim 35.

Thus, while claim 35 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 3, line 54 through Col. 4, line 36 provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

g. Claims 47 and 49

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects independent claims 47 and 49 as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. Specifically, the Examiner states that the limitation "receiving a selection of a screen function key corresponding to the operational state of the screen body before displaying the OSD on the screen body" has no support in the specification.

Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to the amendments to claims 47 and 49 made in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, and respectfully points out that the Examiner's rejection is based on previously recited language which has already been amended by the Applicant.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 6, lines 10-25 described that when a user turns the display panel ninety degrees, "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an on-screen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel will be displayed," and further that "if the mode control signal is generated by the manipulation of the key by the user, then the controller 200 supplies a pivot control signal 212 to the pivot circuit 800

so as to display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100," which supports the elements recited in previously amended claims 47 and 49.

Thus, while claims 47 and 49 are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-25 provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

h. Claims 52 and 57

Independent claims 52 and 57 are rejected as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in these claims are adequately supported by the specification, for at least the following reasons.

Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to the amendments to claim 52 made in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, and respectfully points out that the Examiner's rejection of that claim is based on previously recited language which has already been amended by the Applicant.

With respect to previously amended claim 52 and claim 57, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 3, lines 54-56, which describe "a signal converter/clock generator 100 for receiving horizontal/vertical synchronization signals H/V SYNCH and R-G-B video signals." Applicant also respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to Col 4, lines 6-36, which describe "an OSD (on-screen display) generator 700 for receiving horizontal/vertical synchronizing signals and clock signals 601 from an outside source, and for outputting first R-G-B signals 701 in response to OSD control signals 210 from a controller 200," and also describe a controller 200 for furnishing the first, second and third control signals 202, 204 and 206, respectively, to the signal converting/clock generator 100 , the decoder 300 and frame rate converter 400, respectively, for furnishing OSD control signals 210 and scale control signals 208 to the OSD generator 700 and to the scale converter 600, respectively, in response to OSD driving signals (generated by the user), and for furnishing pivot control signals 212 to the pivot

circuit 800 in response to mode control signals (generated by the user); and a panel driver 900 for receiving the R-G-B signals 602 from the scale converter 600 and furnishing driving signals 901 to the display panel 1100." Applicant respectfully submits that the description detailed above supports each and every element of claims 52 and 57 as recited by Applicant.

Thus, while claims 52 and 57 are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 3, lines 54-56 and Col 4, lines 6-36 provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

i. Claim 58

The Examiner rejects dependent claim 58 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. These claims depends from independent claim 57. The Examiner does not provide specific grounds for rejection in the Office Action, and without a clearer explanation from the Examiner, Applicant fails to see where each of these dependent claims are unsupported by the specification. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the specification provides sufficient support for claim 58 to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits this claim is adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

j. Claims 55, 59, 71 and 78

Independent claims 55, 59, 71 and 78 are rejected as failing to comply with the written description requirement, stating that a limitation recited in these claims is not supported by the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in these claims are adequately supported by the specification, for at least the following reasons.

Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to the amendments to claim 55 made in Applicant's Reply to the Office Action of February 7, 2008, dated June 3, 2008, and respectfully points out that the Examiner's rejection of that claim is based on previously recited

language which has already been amended by the Applicant. Also Applicant fails to see the limitation indicated by the Examiner in the language of claim 59, and thus the grounds for rejection of claim 59 are unclear.

With respect to previously amended claim 55, and claims 59, 71, and 78, Applicant respectfully draws the Examiner's attention to attention to Col. 5, lines 52-55, which describe that "the signal converter/clock generator 100 converts the incoming R-G-B signals to digital signals in response to the first control signals 202 of the controller 200." Applicant also draws the Examiner's attention to Col. 6, lines 1-25, which describe that "if the user supplies the OSD driving signal to the controller 200 by manipulating a particular key of the key pad 1105 (see FIG. 10) of the display panel 1100 to use an on-screen display 1104, then the controller 200 supplies an OSD control signal 210 to the OSD generator 700 in response to the user's OSD driving signal," and furthermore describe that "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an on-screen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed," and that "if the mode control signal is generated by the manipulation of the key by the user, then the controller 200 supplies a pivot control signal 212 to the pivot circuit 800 so as to display an on-screen display suitable to the turned status of the display panel 1100." Applicant respectfully submits that the description provided above from the Specification supports each and every element of claims 55, 59, 71 and 78 as recited by Applicant.

Thus, while claims 55, 59, 71 and 78 are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 5, lines 52-55 and Col. 6, lines 1-25 provide sufficient support for these claims to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

k. Claim 56 and 60

The Examiner rejects dependent claims 56 and 60 as failing to comply with the written description requirement "for the same reasons as their respective parent claims." These claims depend from independent claims 55 and 59, respectively for which sufficient support is provided

to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as described above. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the specification provides sufficient support for claim 56 and 60 to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant submits these claims are adequately supported by the specification and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

l. Claim 72

With respect to independent claim 72, on page 4 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects this claim as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture" is not supported in the specification. However, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the limitations recited in this claim are adequately supported by the specification.

Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to Col. 2, lines 50-55, which describe "a display panel 1100 for receiving power from the power supply 1000 , and for displaying a picture of externally inputted R-G-B video signals to a user in response to driving signals" – that is, a display unit to display externally input R-G-B video signals – and to Col. 7, lines 45-50, which describe that "[t]he display panel 1100 receive power from the power supply 1000, and receives the second R-G-B signals from the panel driver 900. Further, the display panel 1100 displays the second R-G-B signals on the screen in the form of an on-screen display in response to the driving signal 901 of the panel driver 900" – that is, displaying an OSD on the display.

Accordingly, while claim 72 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 2, lines 50-55, and Col. 7, lines 45-50, provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

m. Claims 73 and 77

With respect to independent claims 73 and 77, on page 4 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects this claim as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "a controller to receive a mode control signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit" is not supported by the specification.

Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to Col. 4, lines 24-36, which describe "a controller 200 for furnishing the first, second and third control signals 202, 204 and 206, respectively, to the signal converting/clock generator 100, the decoder 300 and frame rate converter 400, respectively, *for furnishing OSD control signals* 210 and scale control signals 208 *to the OSD generator* 700 and to the scale converter 600, respectively, in response to OSD driving signals (generated by the user), and for furnishing pivot control signals 212 to the pivot circuit 800 *in response to mode control signals* (generated by the user)." (Emphasis added.)

Accordingly, while claims 73 and 77 are not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 4, lines 24-36 provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims are adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

n. Claim 78

With respect to independent claim 78, on page 4 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects this claim as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "receiving at least one of a mode control signal to indicate a rotated state of the display" is not supported by the specification.

Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to Col. 6, lines 10-15, which describe that "the user has to supply a mode control signal to the controller 200 by pressing another particular key of the key pad 1105 so that an onscreen display 1104 suitable for the turned status of the display panel 1100 will be displayed."

Accordingly, while claim 78 is not particularly limited to the embodiments of the invention recited in the portions of the specification cited above, Col. 6, lines 10-15 provide sufficient support for this claim to satisfy all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims are adequately supported by the specification, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

o. Claims 52 and 53-54

Independent claim 52 and dependent claims 53 and 54 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. In particular, the Examiner alleges that claim 52 contains an element which is unclear.

Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 52 is amended to clarify "a control unit" and address the Examiner's concerns. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 52, and claims 53 and 54 which depend from it, particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, and respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

2. Rejection under 35 USC §102

Claims 34-35, 47, 61 and 67 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,134,390 to Kishimoto et al. (hereinafter "Kishimoto"). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 34

With respect to claim 34, on pages 5-6 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kishimoto discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 34 is amended to clarify "according to a key manipulation" in the operation of "modifying OSD data." Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 34, for at least the following reasons.

The Examiner alleges that Kishimoto teaches that since an OSD is at different positions in relation to picture images, "they inherently indicate a rotated screen." *See* Office Action, page 6. However, Applicant's claim 34 recites the "*manipulation of a key* to indicate the rotated state of the screen body." A similar distinction exists with respect to the Examiner's statement that

"the control level could also be considered an indication." The "inherent indication" of Kishimoto alleged by the Examiner is thus distinguishable from the language recited in Applicant's claim. In Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° *according to a signal of a position detection unit 71*. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is not the same as modifying the OSD data "according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

In addition, the disclosure of Kishimoto describing that an operator can make a display rotate using a keyboard command to actuate a motor is distinct from the recitation in Applicant's claim of "according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body."

Furthermore, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 34. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose modifying OSD data "according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen;" "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as recited in Applicant's claim 34.

Thus, since Kishimoto does not teach all of the elements set forth in claim 34, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto, and accordingly withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

b. Claim 35

The Examiner alleges that Kishimoto discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 35 is amended to clarify "a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated states of the screen body according to a key manipulation." Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 35, for at least the following reasons.

In particular, Kishimoto describes selecting rotated guidance information in response to a detection of the rotation of a display, and not according to a key manipulation by a user. Kishimoto describes a guidance information 62 which is displayed at various magnification

factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. However, in Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° *according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is distinct from "a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate a rotated position of the screen body," as recited in claim 35.

Similarly, as described above, the orientation of the display described in Kishimoto is changed with a motor. *See* Kishimoto, Abstract. While Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, lines 60+, Kishimoto does not describe "a key manipulation by a user to indicate a rotated position of the screen body," as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 35. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose "a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the position of the screen body;" "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as recited in Applicant's claim 35.

Thus, since Kishimoto does not teach all of the limitations presently recited in claim 35, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto, and accordingly withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

c. Claims 61 and 67

With respect to dependent claims 61 and 67, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto for at least the reasons described above. Accordingly, since claims 61 and 67 contain each of the features as recited in independent claim 34, dependent claims 61 and 67 are also allowable over Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

d. Claim 47

The Examiner alleges that Kishimoto discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. However, Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 47, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kishimoto describes selecting rotated guidance information in response to a detection of the rotation of a display, and not according to a key manipulation by a user. In Kishimoto the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. The type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection unit 71. This is distinct from "receiving a selection of a screen function key corresponding to the position of the screen body before displaying the OSD on the screen body," and is also distinct from "selectively displaying the OSD on the screen body in response to the selection of the screen function key such that the OSD is displayed at a rotated position when the mode signal is generated," as recited in claim 47.

Thus, since Kishimoto does not teach all of the limitations presently recited in claim 47, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto, and accordingly withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

3. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim and Kishimoto

Claims 20, 40-41, 52-53, 55-56, 63, 69, 71-72 and 78 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,949,504 to Kim (hereinafter "Kim") in view of Kishimoto et al. (hereinafter "Kishimoto"). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20

With respect to independent claim 20, on pages 8-9 of the Office Action, the Examiner

alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in this claim, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in accordance to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. However, Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Kim fails to disclose the limitations of claim 20 as alleged by the Examiner. Kim describes that "[a] display viewing angle control amount calculator receives the movement amount signals of the pickup 11 and calculates the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal to control the display viewing angle of the LCD monitor." *See* Kim, Col. 2, lines 56-60. Kim further describes "monitor driver 50 for controlling the display viewing angle of an LCD monitor 60 according to the LCD monitor display viewing angle control signal output from the LCD monitor display viewing angle controller 40." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 13-16. Kim describes a select key, but the select key is for selecting a viewing angle control mode to control the viewing angle of the LCD monitor. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Kim does not disclose, teach, or suggest "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body", nor does it disclose, teach, or suggest "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as recited in claim 20.

Moreover, Kishimoto does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 – Col. 5, line 4, Kishimoto does not describe "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as recited in this claim.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, disclose, teach or suggest all of the features recited in claim 20. Thus, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this

claim are earnestly solicited.

b. Claims 22 and 23

With respect to dependent claims 22 and 23, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto for at least the reasons above. Accordingly, since claims 22 and 23 contain each of the features as presently recited in independent claim 20, dependent claims 22 and 23 are patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

c. Claim 40

On pages 10 and 11 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 40, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 40 is amended to clarify "according to a key manipulation" in the operation of "modifying OSD data." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Kim does not disclose the limitations of claim 40 as alleged. As described above, Kim describes that "[a] display viewing angle control amount calculator receives the movement amount signals of the pickup 11 and calculates the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal to control the display viewing angle of the LCD monitor." *See* Kim, Col. 2, lines 56-60. Kim further describes "monitor driver 50 for controlling the display viewing angle of an LCD monitor 60 according to the LCD monitor display viewing angle control signal output from the LCD monitor display viewing angle controller 40." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 13-16. Kim describes a select key, but the select key is for selecting a viewing angle control mode to control the viewing angle of the LCD monitor. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as

camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50.

Kim does not describe "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," as recited in claim 40. Furthermore, Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and among other things, does not disclose, teach, or suggest, "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as recited in claim 40.

Moreover, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, while Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 – Col. 5, line 4, Kishimoto does not describe "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," as recited in this claim.

Further, Kishimoto describes that a controller selects a character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. This is also not the same as "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," as recited in claim 40.

In addition, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the key is located on the screen," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 40. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose modifying OSD data "according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation;" "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as recited in Applicant's claim 40.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 40, and thus, this claim is allowable

over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

d. Claims 41, 63 and 69

With respect to dependent claims 41, 63, and 69, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 40, which is patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto for at least the reasons above. Accordingly, since claims 41, 63, and 69 contain each of the features as presently recited in independent claim 40, dependent claims 41, 63, and 69 are patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

e. Claim 52

On pages 12 and 13 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 52, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 52 is amended to clarify "the display unit." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Kim does not disclose the limitations of this claim as alleged. Kim is only directed at describing a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, or receiving a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim describes that "[a] display viewing angle control amount calculator receives the movement amount signals of the pickup 11 and calculates the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal to control the display viewing angle of the LCD monitor." *See* Kim, Col. 2, lines 56-60. Kim further describes "monitor driver 50 for

controlling the display viewing angle of an LCD monitor 60 according to the LCD monitor display viewing angle control signal output from the LCD monitor display viewing angle controller 40." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 13-16. Kim describes a select key, but the select key is for selecting a viewing angle control mode to control the viewing angle of the LCD monitor. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Thus, Kim does not disclose "a control unit to generate at least one of a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit and a OSD driving signal according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively" as currently recited by claim 52.

Moreover, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitations of claim 52 as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, while Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 - Col. 5, line 4. Kishimoto does not describe "a control unit to generate at least one of a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit and a OSD driving signal according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively," as recited in this claim.

Further, Kishimoto describes that a controller selects a character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. This is also not the same as "a control unit to generate at least one of a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit and a OSD driving signal according to a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively," as recited in claim 52.

In addition, Kishimoto does not describe:

> wherein the display unit comprises one or more function keys to chang operation settings thereof by indicating the rotated state of the display unit such that the circuit unit drives the display unit such that the circuit unit drives the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal in response to a selection of the one or more function keys,

as currently recited in Applicant's claim 52. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a

display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not teach or suggest:

> wherein the display unit comprises one or more function keys to chang operation settings thereof by indicating the rotated state of the display unit such that the circuit unit drives the display unit such that the circuit unit drives the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal in response to a selection of the one or more function keys,

as currently recited in Applicant's claim 52.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 52, this claim is allowable over these references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

f. Claim 53

With respect to dependent claim 53, it is respectfully submitted that this claim is canceled, and therefore the rejection of this claim is moot.

g. Claim 55

On page 14 of the Office Action, Claim 55 is rejected, "similarly to claim 52." The Without a more detailed explanation of this rejection, Applicant makes a cautious assumption that the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 55, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 55 is amended to clarify the "function key" in the operation of "generating at least one of a mode signal." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Kim does not disclose the limitations of this claim as alleged. Kim is directed at describing a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself

is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, or receiving a key manipulation by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, Kim describes that "The display viewing angle control unit 32 judges whether there is a pickup movement amount signal detected by the sensors 21 and 22 (step 320). If the pickup movement amount signals are generated by the sensors 21 and 22 do not exist, the apparatus maintains a current state (step 330). Otherwise, if there esixt (sic) the pickup movement amount signals detected by the sensors 21 and 22, the apparatus performs a step 350 for calculating the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount according to the detected pickup movement amount signals," See Kim, Col. 4, lines 20-29. That is, Kim describes an LCD display which is moved by a drive unit based upon a sensed amount of movement. *See* Kim, Abstract. This is different from "generating at least one of a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit and the OSD driving signal according to manipulation of a function key by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively" as recited in this claim.

Moreover, as described above, although Kim describes a select key, the select key is for selecting a viewing angle control mode to control the viewing angle of the LCD monitor. That is, Kim describes that an LCD monitor used as camcorder viewfinder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Thus, Kim does not disclose "generating at least one of a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit and the OSD driving signal according to manipulation of a function key by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively" as currently recited by claim 52.

Furthermore, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitations of claim 52 as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, while Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 - Col. 5, line 4. Kishimoto does not describe "generating at least one of a mode signal to indicate a rotated state of the display unit and the OSD driving signal according to manipulation of a function key by a user to indicate the rotated state of the display unit and request an OSD, respectively," as

recited in this claim.

Further, Kishimoto describes selecting a character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. This is also not the same as "driving the display unit to display the received external image signal and driving the display unit to display the generated internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the generated mode signal and the OSD driving signal," as recited in claim 55.

In addition, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the function key is located on the display unit," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 55. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose "generating at least one of a mode signal...according to manipulation of a function key by a user...;" "wherein the function key is located on the display unit," as recited in Applicant's claim 55.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 55, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

h. Claim 56

With respect to dependent claim 56, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 55, which is patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto for at least the reasons above. Accordingly, since claim 56 contains each of the features as presently recited in independent claim 55, dependent claim 56 is patentably distinguishable from Kim in view of Kishimoto, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

i. Claim 71

On pages 14 and 15 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of

the limitations recited in independent claim 71, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 71 is amended to clarify "a key" in the operation of "generating a mode signal." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim describes that "the main controller 41 judges whether a select key for selecting an LCD monitor display viewing angle control mode is input via the mode selector 42 (step 310). If the control mode is in the "off" state, the apparatus maintains the current state (step 330). However, if the control mode is in the "on" state, the apparatus performs a display viewing angle control operation of the LCD monitor (steps 340 and 350)." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 40-47. That is, the select key toggles the motor function. This is different than "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body" as recited in this claim.

Moreover, although Kim also describes that "[t]he main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal is displayed as the OSD character", this describes displaying a character on the LCD monitor. *See* Kim, Col. 4, line 67- Col. 5, line 3. This is different than "displaying a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and displaying an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture, wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 – Col. 5, line 4. Kishimoto also describes that a controller selects a character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position

detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. However, this is different than "displaying a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and displaying an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture, wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in this claim.

Additionally, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 71. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose "generating a mode signal...in response to a key manipulation...;" "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as recited in Applicant's claim 71.

In addition, the references cited by the Examiner are not combinable to arrive at the claimed invention. Neither the mode selector 42 of Kim nor the position detection unit 71 of Kishimoto use a key manipulation to indicate a position of a display screen, and thus, the tilting movement of Kim's viewfinder to correspond with a tilt of a camcorder cannot be combined with Kishimoto's monitor rotation to correspond with the lateral or upright orientation of stored images to teach the invention as recited in claim 71. Accordingly, Kim and Kishimoto are not combinable to disclose the invention as recited in claim 71.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 71. Accordingly, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

j. Claim 72

On pages 15 and 16 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 72, except that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." The Examiner then cites Kishimoto alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 72 is amended to clarify the "key unit." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the

limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that the claim elements referred to by the Examiner appear to be the elements of *claim 71* rather than of claim 72. Without a clearer explanation from the Examiner, Applicant fails to see the specific grounds for rejection of the elements of claim 72. In view of this unclear statement by the Examiner, Applicant makes a cautious assumption that the Examiner intends the rejection to be based on similar grounds to that of claim 71, and responds accordingly.

As discussed above, Kim describes that "the main controller 41 judges whether a select key for selecting an LCD monitor display viewing angle control mode is input via the mode selector 42 (step 310). If the control mode is in the "off" state, the apparatus maintains the current state (step 330). However, if the control mode is in the "on" state, the apparatus performs a display viewing angle control operation of the LCD monitor (steps 340 and 350)." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 40-47. That is, the select key in Kim toggles the motor function, which is different from . This is different than "a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body," as recited in claim 72.

Moreover, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus that Kim does not disclose or teach "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 72. Kim also describes that "[t]he main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal is displayed as the OSD character" – that is, Kim describes displaying a character on the LCD monitor, but does not disclose rotating the image. *See* Kim, Col. 4, line 67- Col. 5, line 3. This is different than "a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture, wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 72.

Furthermore, Kishimoto also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, Kishimoto describes that a user may press a key on a keyboard to activate the motor and rotate the display, *see* Col. 4, line 56 – Col. 5, line 4. Kishimoto also describes that a controller selects a character code corresponding to the guidance information

either stored normally or after being rotated ninety degrees according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. However, this is not a "a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture, wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in this claim.

Additionally, Kishimoto does not describe "wherein the key unit is located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 72. Kishimoto merely describes physically rotating a display using a command from a keyboard. *See* Kishimoto, Col. 4, lines 56-63. Kishimoto does not disclose "a key unit to generate a mode signal…;" "wherein the key unit is located on the screen body," as recited in Applicant's claim 72.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 72. Accordingly, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

4. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Buxton and Kim

a. Claim 34

On pages 17 and 18 of the Office Action, claim 34 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,115,025 to Buxton (hereinafter "Buxton") in view of Kim. The Examiner alleges that Buxton discloses all of the limitations recited in independent claim 34, except that "Buxton does not explicitly disclose the display mode could be modified by a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen." The Examiner then cites Kim alleging it discloses this limitation. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 34 is amended to clarify they "key" in the operation of "modifying OSD data." Applicant respectfully submits that neither Buxton nor Kim, individually or combined, teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim, for at least the following reasons.

The Examiner acknowledges that "Buxton does not explicitly disclose the display mode

could be modified by a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," (see Office Action, page 17), and Buxton thus does not disclose "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34. Furthermore, while Buxton mentions an OSD, Buxton does not describe that the OSD image and a second image overlap. Nowhere does the reference state or illustrate that there is any overlap of the "model" 34 and the menu 30. Thus, Buxton does not describe "displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

Furthermore, Kim also does not teach or suggest the limitation as alleged by the Examiner. As described above, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim describes that "the main controller 41 judges whether a select key for selecting an LCD monitor display viewing angle control mode is input via the mode selector 42 (step 310). If the control mode is in the "off" state, the apparatus maintains the current state (step 330). However, if the control mode is in the "on" state, the apparatus performs a display viewing angle control operation of the LCD monitor (steps 340 and 350)." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 40-47. That is, the select key toggles the motor function. Kim also describes that "[t]he main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal is displayed as the OSD character", this describes displaying a character on the LCD monitor. *See* Kim, Col. 4, line 67- Col. 5, line 3. This is different than "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

Additionally, neither Kim nor Buxton describe "wherein the key is located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 34. Kim merely describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted. Further, the Examiner admits that Buxton fails to disclose, among other things, "modifying OSD data...according to a key manipulation." Accordingly, neither reference teaches or discloses "wherein the key is

located on the screen body," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 34.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Buxton, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in claim 34. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

5. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto and Register

a. Claims 26-29, 32 and 66

Claims 26-29, 32 and 66 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (hereinafter "Kim") in view of Kishimoto et al. (hereinafter "Kishimoto") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 to Register (hereinafter "Register").

Applicant respectfully submits that, with respect to claims 26-29 and 32, these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 26-29 and 32 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses an OSD generation comprising a reordering operation, and thus Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto.

With respect to claim 66, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim depends from independent claim 40, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that this claim contains each of the features as recited in claim 40, dependent claim 66 is also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses that the first image is a control window, and thus Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto.

Therefore, claims 26-29, 32 and 66 are allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Register, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

6. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto and Sakamoto

a. Claims 30 and 31

Claims 30 and 31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Kishimoto and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,329,289 to Sakamoto et al. (hereinafter "Sakamoto").

With respect to claims 30 and 31, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 30 and 31 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Further, since the Examiner cites Sakamoto merely to allege it discloses reading OSD data contained in the OSD image as first OSD data and modifying the first ODS data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal, Sakamoto does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto.

Therefore, claims 30 and 31 are allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Sakamoto, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

7. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto and Register

a. Claims 54 and 66

Claims 54 and 66 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim and Kishimoto in further view of Register.

With respect to claim 54, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 52, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. With respect to claim 66, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 40, which is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the

features as recited in claims 20 and 40, dependent claims 54 and 66 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined.

Further, since the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses a rotatable display with function keys surrounding the screen, Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kim and Kishimoto.

Therefore, claims 54 and 66 are allowable over Kim, Kishimoto, and Register, either separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

8. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kishimoto and Register

a. Claim 64

Claim 64 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kishimoto in view of Register. It is respectfully submitted that claim 64 depends from independent claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that this claim contains each of the features as recited in claim 34, dependent claim 64 is also allowable over these references, either individually or combined.

Further, the Examiner cites Register merely to allege it discloses that the first image is a control window, and thus Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of this claim which are lacking in Kishimoto.

9. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim

Claims 57-60 and 70 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim.

a. Claim 57

With respect to independent claim 57, on pages 24-25 of the Office Action the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. Applicant

respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 57 is amended to clarify the "function key." Applicant respectfully submits that Kim does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 57, for at least the following reasons.

Throughout the Office Action, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." Accordingly, it is submitted that Kim also does not explicitly disclose "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim describes that "the main controller 41 judges whether a select key for selecting an LCD monitor display viewing angle control mode is input via the mode selector 42 (step 310). If the control mode is in the "off" state, the apparatus maintains the current state (step 330). However, if the control mode is in the "on" state, the apparatus performs a display viewing angle control operation of the LCD monitor (steps 340 and 350)." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 40-47. That is, the select key toggles the motor function. Kim also describes that "[t]he main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal is displayed as the OSD character"-- that is, Kim describes displaying a character on the LCD monitor. *See* Kim, Col. 4, line 67- Col. 5, line 3. Kim does not describe inputting a signal according to the manipulation of a function key to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to manipulation of a function key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as recited in claim 57.

In addition, Kim does not describe "wherein the function key is located on the display unit," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 57. Kim merely describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted. Accordingly, Kim fails to teach or disclose "wherein the function key is located on the display unit," as currently recited in

Applicant's claim 57.

Additionally, the Examiner takes official notice that "it would have been obvious...to also make the OSD display colored in order to commensurate the images." The Examiner's official notice does not, however, remedy any deficiencies in Kim.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as recited in claim 57, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

b. Claims 58 and 70

With respect to claims 58 and 70, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 57, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 57, dependent claims 58 and 70 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined. Therefore, claims 58 and 70 are allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

c. Claim 59

With respect to independent claim 59, on pages 24-25 of the Office Action the Examiner alleges that Kim discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that claim 59 is amended to clarify "a key manipulation" in the operation of "generating a mode signal." Applicant respectfully submits that Kim does not disclose all of the limitations recited in claim 59, for at least the following reasons.

Throughout the Office Action, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." Accordingly, it is submitted that Kim also does not explicitly disclose "driving the display unit to display the generated OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the generated mode signal," as recited in this claim.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the

camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. *See* Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim describes that "the main controller 41 judges whether a select key for selecting an LCD monitor display viewing angle control mode is input via the mode selector 42 (step 310). If the control mode is in the "off" state, the apparatus maintains the current state (step 330). However, if the control mode is in the "on" state, the apparatus performs a display viewing angle control operation of the LCD monitor (steps 340 and 350)." *See* Kim, Col. 3, lines 40-47. That is, the select key toggles the motor function. Kim also describes that "[t]he main controller 41 outputs the OSD control signal to the OSD portion 70 so that the LCD monitor display viewing angle control amount signal is displayed as the OSD character", this describes displaying a character on the LCD monitor. *See* Kim, Col. 4, line 67- Col. 5, line 3. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as recited in claim 59.

In addition, Kim does not describe "wherein the key is located on the display unit," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 59. Kim merely describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted. Accordingly, Kim fails to teach or disclose "wherein the key is located on the display unit," as currently recited in Applicant's claim 59.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as recited in claim 59, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

d. Claim 60

With respect to claim 60, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 59, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 59, dependent claim 60 is also allowable over these references, either individually or

combined. Therefore, claim 60 is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

It is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, there being no other objections or rejections, this application is in condition for allowance, and a notice to this effect is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided below.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this amendment, please charge the same to out Deposit Account No. 502827.

Respectfully submitted,

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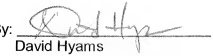
By: 
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